

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 4.

JASPER, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

NO. 38.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT JASPER  
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY  
**CLEMENT DOANE.**  
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND  
WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:  
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50  
For six months, 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
For square of 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1 00.  
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cts.  
Longer advertisements, at same rate. A  
fraction over even square or squares, counted  
as a square. These are the terms for trans-  
ient advertisements; a reasonable deduc-  
tion will be made to regular advertisers.  
Notices of appointment of administrators  
and legal notices of like character to be  
paid for in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:  
For Township offices, each, \$1.00  
For County " " 2.00  
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

W. C. ADAMS. B. BUETTNER.  
**ADAMS & BUETTNER,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IND.

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and  
Common Pleas Courts, and also in the  
Indiana Supreme, and all the Courts of the  
neighboring counties; they will promptly  
attend to the collection of claims of all kinds  
in Southern Indiana, entrusted to their care,  
and will also in connection with reliable  
Agents at the seat of the United States  
Government, procure pensions, Land War-  
rants, and attend to the settlement of  
all soldiers' claims against the General Gov-  
ernment. [26]

**George P. Deweese,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**  
ROME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Du-  
bois and Crawford counties, and give  
prompt attention to all business entrusted to  
him. Jan. 23, '61.

JOHN BAKER. A. J. BECKETT,  
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.  
**BAKER & BECKETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and  
Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-  
tention paid to collections. June 20.

**J. T. Deweese,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all busi-  
ness entrusted to his care in Pike and  
adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

**RUDOLPHUS SMITH,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business  
entrusted to him in any of the courts  
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of  
McDonald and — streets. mar12

**W. H. DeWolf,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois  
county. January 25th 1860-y

**SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,**  
**WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW**  
**MANUFACTURER,**

CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,  
Jasper, Indiana.

Would re-  
spectfully in-  
form the pub-  
lic that he is now prepared to do all kinds of  
work in his line, in the best style. Purcha-  
sers will do well to call and examine his  
stock and work, as he is satisfied he can  
please them.

Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds  
attended to promptly. mh7-y

**R. BECK,**  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE,**

East side of Public Square, JASPER.  
WOULD respectfully inform  
the public that they have a  
large and splendid assortment  
of Boots and Shoes on hand,  
which they will sell as cheap as can be done  
anywhere, and will warrant all their work.  
Give us a trial. EMOULD BECK.

New Hardware

**GROCERY STORE**  
The undersigned respectfully informs the  
public that he has just received a fine  
assortment of all kinds of

**WINE & LIQUORS**  
also, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell  
cheaper than any one in town. Give me a  
call, at the big brick.  
April 10, 1861! JOSEPH EGG.

**Lullaby.**  
Now the twilight shadows flit,  
Now the evening lamp is lit;  
Sleep, baby, sleep!  
Little head on mother's arm,  
She will keep him safe from harm,  
Keep him safe and fold him warm;  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Baby's father far away,  
Thinks of him as but a day,  
Sleep, baby, sleep!  
He must guard the sleeping camp,  
Hear'ning, in the cold and damp,  
For the foe man's stealthy tramp;  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

He can hear the lullaby,  
He can see the laughing eye,  
Sleep, baby, sleep!  
And he knows, though we were dumb,  
How we long to have him come  
Back to baby, mother, home;  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

"PROPERTY IN MAN."—The Wide  
Awake orators, in the campaign of 1860,  
vehemently denied that there was any  
"property in man." With their usual con-  
sistency they have ignored that proposition,  
and, by purchasing the big and little negroes  
of the District of Columbia at \$300 per head,  
acknowledge that the master has property in  
his slaves! It will be a gratifying reflection  
to the abolition shriekers to know that, when  
they pay their direct national tax, they  
will be giving money to the General Govern-  
ment to pay for negroes! The Republican  
party has at last acknowledged that there is  
property in man.—Tiffin Advertiser.

**TREASURY NOTES.**—In taking Demand  
Treasury Notes great caution must be had to  
avoid notes that are mutilated by cutting out  
pictures, tearing notes in two. Some frauds  
have already appeared. Ten notes have  
been cut up and put together in a manner to  
make eleven notes from the pieces. These  
frauds are either minus a small piece, or are  
a little shorter than the full note. The  
Treasury has very properly decided to redeem  
mutilated notes just as the brokers buy clip-  
ped coin—that is, pay only for what is pro-  
duced. A note that is minus one-tenth is  
worth only nine-tenths of its face.—N. A.  
Ledger.

A down easter strayed into the square  
in front of the City Hall yesterday morning,  
and planting his brogues firmly in front of  
the bronze statue of Franklin, looked up-  
ward to the benignant face of the old philo-  
sopher with great apparent interest.

"What old feller's likeness is that?" asked  
he of a bystander.

"That, sir, is the statue of Benjamin  
Franklin."

Statue of Franklin, eh? well, I've read  
all about him. Pretty good feller in his way.  
Never fit much in the revolution, was great  
on soft solderin' the French. But I say  
yea,—how darned yaller he was!—Boston  
Paper.

It is estimated that there will be twenty  
six full regiments of tax collectors under  
the new law. The whole standing army,  
under Democratic rule, did not amount to so  
many by seven or eight thousand men.

**Exchange.**  
This is the way the Republicans intend to  
make a strong Government. The more you  
tax the people the weaker they become. In  
a few years nigger slavery will not be the  
subject of discussion it is, but white slavery  
will receive a little attention.—Freeport Bul.

A servant girl, in Newburyport, went  
to Dr. Spofford for advice, declaring her ail-  
ment to be a pain in the bowels. The doctor  
gave her a cathartic, and requested her to  
call in a few days, which she did. He asked  
her if she had taken the medicine, and she  
replied in the affirmative. He then asked  
her: "Did any thing pass you after taking  
it?" "Yes, sir," said she, "a horse and wagon  
and a drove of pigs." The doctor collapsed,  
remarking: "I think you must be better."

**MONS. COTTON.**—The steamer *Levia E*  
gea passed up yesterday evening from Cam-  
berland river, loaded till her guards dragged  
the water, with cotton. Every boat arriving  
from the Cumberland brings more or less of  
this great Southern staple.—N. A. Ledger.

Some mischievous wags one night  
pulled down a turner's sign, and put it over  
a lawyer's door. In the morning it read,  
All sorts of turning and twisting done here.

**Address of Democratic Members of Con-  
gress to the People of the Union.**  
[CONCLUDED.]

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THE PRESENT CRISIS WHICH DEMANDS THE DISBANDMENT OF THE PARTY?

The more immediate is, to MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, AND TO RESTORE THE UNION AS IT WAS.

To maintain the Constitution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the very principles and policy which the Democratic party has professed for more than half a century. Let its history and the results, from the beginning, prove whether it has practiced them. We appeal proudly to the record.

The first step towards a restoration of the Union as it was, is to maintain the Constitution as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact, and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in letter, actual or imminent, the Union was unbroken.

To restore the Union it is essential, first, to give assurance to every State and to the people of every section, that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the Constitution. What assurance so doubly sure as the restoration to power of that ancient organized consolidated Democratic party which for sixty years did secure the property, rights and liberties of the States and of the people, and thus did maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union, and with them the multiplied blessings which distinguish us above all other nations?

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and South. To begin the great work of restoration through the ballot-box is to kill Abolition. The bitter waters of secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean fountains of Abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up. Armies may break down the power of the Confederate Government in the South; but the work of restoration can only be carried on through political organization and the ballot in North and West. In this great work we cordially invite the co-operation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of Abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the Constitution and Liberty, to the standard of the Democratic party, already in the field and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of Abolition. Upon this question its record as a national organization, however it may have been at times with particular men or in particular States, is clear and unquestionable. From the beginning of the anti-slavery agitation to the period of the last Democratic National Convention, it has held but one language in regard to it. Let the record speak:

"Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and

endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery, can the Union, as it was, be restored; and no other Union except the Unity of Despotism, can be maintained in this country; and this last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

NO ADMINISTRATION IS 'THE GOVERNMENT'

But it is said that you must disband the Democratic party "to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government; and while it was in power preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity, not by force and arms, but by wisdom, sound policy and peace. But it never did admit, and never will, that this administration, or any administration, is the "Government." It holds, and ever has held, that the Federal Government is the agent of the people of the several States composing the Union; that it consists of three distinctive departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—each equally a part of the Government, and equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people; and that it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the several departments of the Government in the exercise of all the constitutional powers of each which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union, and the country.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS ALWAYS AND WILL NOW SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

In this sense the Democratic party has always sustained, and will now sustain, the Government against all foes, at home or abroad, in the North or the South, open or concealed, in office or out of office, in peace or in war.

If this is what the party mean by supporting the Government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried Democratic party, which for so many years and through so many trials supported, preserved and maintained the Government of the Union. But if their real purpose be to aid the ancient enemies of the Democracy in subverting our present Constitution and form of government, and, under pretense of saving the Union, to erect a strong centralized despotism on its ruins, the Democratic party will resist them as the worst enemy to the Constitution and the Union, and to free government everywhere.

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise fifteen months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the whole Democratic party, and the entire Constitutional Union party of the North and West, united in favor of certain amendments to the Constitution—and chief among them the well known "Crittenden Propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage, all proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago Platform were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The

"Crittenden Propositions" never received a single Republican vote in either House. For the proof we appeal to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

We come to reply to the charge that the Democratic party is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintaining its safety, integrity and constitutional supremacy, and in favor of disbanding our armies and succumbing to the South. The charge is libelous and false. No man has advocated any such proposition. Democrats recognize it as their duty as patriots to support the Government in all its constitutional, necessary and proper efforts to maintain its safety, integrity and constitutional authority; but at the same time they are inflexibly opposed to waging war against any of the States or people of this union in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any state. Above all, the Democratic party will not support the Administration in any thing which looks or tends to the loss of our political or personal rights and liberties, or a change of our present democratical form of government.

But no, democrats, it is not the support of the Government in restoring the Union which the party in power require of you. You are asked to give up your principles, your policy, and your party, and to stand by the Administration of the party in power in all its acts. Above all, it is demanded of you that you yield at least a silent support to their whole policy, and to withhold all scrutiny into their public conduct of every kind, lest you should "embarrass the Administration." You are thus asked to renounce one of the first principles, and the chief security, of a Democratic Government—the right to hold public servants responsible to their master the people; to render the representative accountable to the constituent; the ancient and undoubted prerogative of Americans to canvass public measures and public men. It is this "high constitutional privilege" which Daniel Webster declared he would "defend and exercise within the House and out of the House, and in all places, in time of war, in time of peace, and in all times." It is a right secured by the Constitution—a right inestimable to the people, and formidable to tyrants only.

If ever there was a time when the existence and consolidation of the Democratic party upon its principles and policy was a vital necessity to public and private liberty, it is now.

Unquestionably the Constitution gives ample power to the several Departments of the Government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and, in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States. Every act necessary for the safety and efficiency of the Government, and for a complete and most vigorous trial of its strength, is yet wholly consistent with the observance of every provision of that instrument and of the laws in pursuance of it, if the sole motives of those in power were the suppression of the rebellion, and no more. And yet the history of the Administration for twelve months past has been, and continues to be, a history of repeated usurpations of power, and of violations of the Constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizen. For the